1: Holmberg--29 [6] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 231, 825

"The Siriono possess no domesticated animals. Even the dog has not been introduced to the groups still wandering in the forest, although its existence is known through some individuals who have had contact with the outside. The general reaction to the dog, by those Indians who had had no contact with it, was one of extreme fear. This is not to be wondered at since the dog and the jaguar are called by the same term, yákwa. When I asked informants why the two were called by the same name, they invariably called my attention to the similarity between the footprint of a jaguar and that of the dog."

1: Holmberg--29-30 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 231

"Although domestication is an art foreign to the Siriono, the young of various animals are sometimes captured alive and brought home as pets; under such conditions, however, I have rarely seen them live for more than a day or two, as they are very roughly handled by the children and are given no food. Consequently, they serve as morsels for some old man or woman for whom [30] pickings are slim. Generally, the young of animals are killed immediately after the mother is killed. I was told by informants at Casarabe that young animals were sometimes raised to adulthood and then killed for food, but while living with the less acculturated groups I never saw a single instance in which this occurred. When we were settled at Tibaera, for example, I myself tried to raise several howler monkeys, a coati, a young tapir, and a baby anteater—never, however, with any success, because they were soon killed and eaten by their Indian wards. These would then give me some such excuse for their dying as having been smothered by smoke in the night or having escaped into the forest. In all instances, I was able to establish that they had been killed and eaten while I was absent."

4: Ryden--69 (1939) 1941 Siriono
116, 231

"It may be mentioned that the Siriono possess neither the domestic fowl nor the dog. At Casarabe the Indian name for dog was iakúa, i.e. the same as for jaguar, which proves that the Indians had no earlier knowledge of the dog."